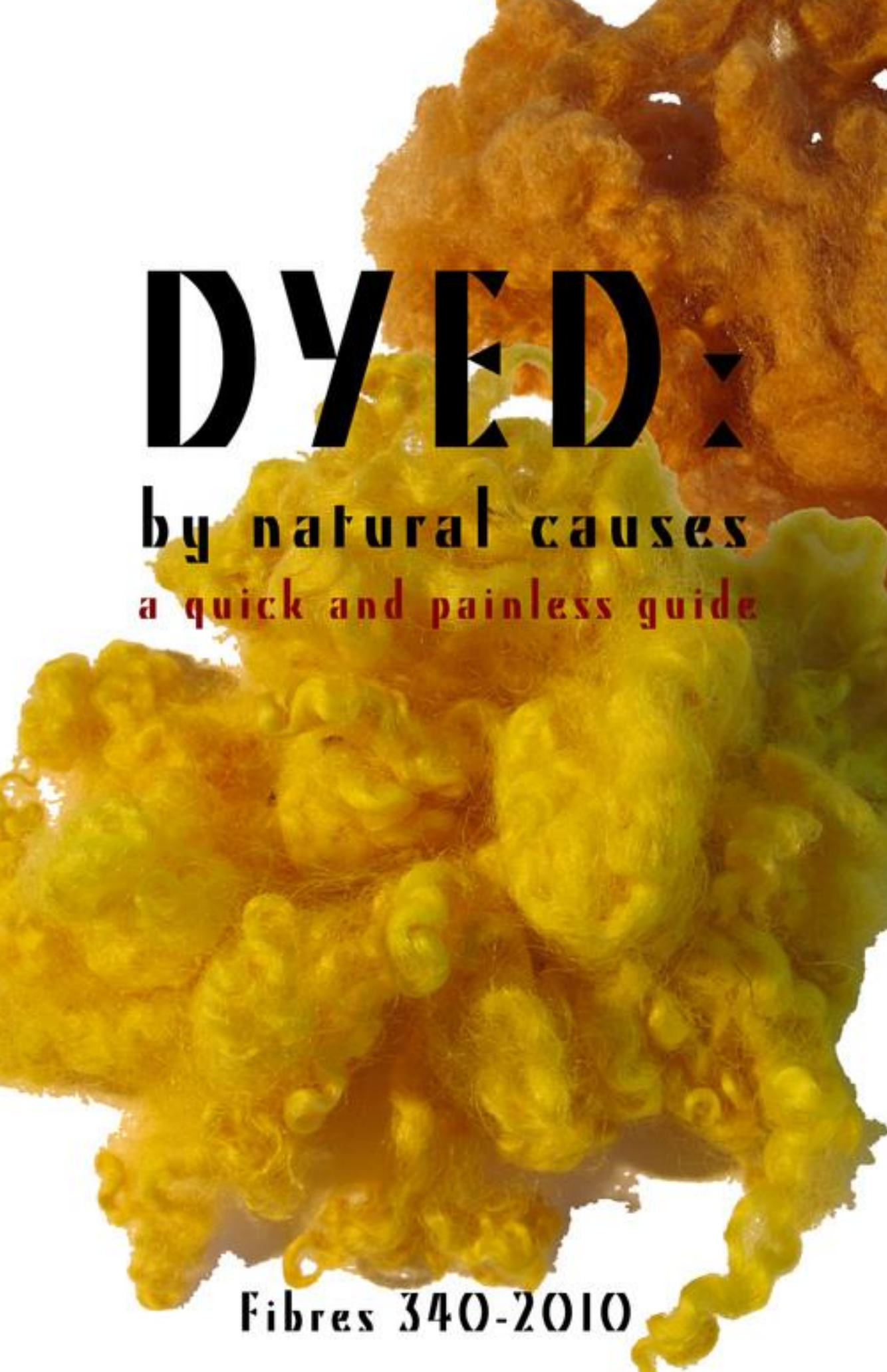

DYED:

by natural causes

a quick and painless guide

Fibres 340-2010

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You can find good henna supplies at your local Indian or Middle Eastern grocery store (Parc-extension) or in natural food grocery but henna is perishable and if it's been sitting on shelf a long time, it may have lost its dye strength. So if you want to be sure that the henna is fresh, it is better to order it directly from The Henna Page Suppliers on internet.

Henna flowers in a cluster similar to lilac blossoms The flowers are intensely fragrant.

Put your henna in a light-proof container in your freezer to keep it good for years

HENNA
(IS RAD)

YOU WILL NEED:

MEASUREMENTS:

HENNA POWDER = 50% OF WEIGHT OF FIBRE
WATER (30 L. = 1 KG OF FIBRE)

DIRECTIONS:

1. ADD WARM WATER TO HENNA POWDER, CREATING A PASTE. CONTINUE ADDING WARM WATER, MIXING THOROUGHLY, 'TILL ALL WATER IS USED AND EVEN CONSISTENCY IS REACHED.
2. RAISE TEMPERATURE AND SIMMER FOR 1 HOUR.
3. LET DYE BATH COOL A BIT, THEN ADD WET (SOAKING) FIBRE (TEMPERATURE ADJUSTED).
4. SIMMER (OR JUST BELOW) FOR ½ HOUR OR UNTIL DESIRED COLOUR IS ACHEIVED.
5. RINSE FIBRE AND DRY.

Marigold Dyeing

Things you'll need:

Directions:

Place marigolds in a pot with boiling water. Let sit for 45 mins. Remove marigolds from pot. Put wool into water and let sit for 30 mins. Remove wool and lay it out to dry.

Final product:

FC-100

Hibiscus Information

- Hibiscus contains about 200 – 220 species that are native to warm-temperate, subtropical and tropical regions throughout the world.
- Traditionally used in teas and Asian medicines. Also used as garnish in Mexico.
- One species of Hibiscus, known as Kenaf (Hibiscus cannabinus), is extensively used in paper making.
- The Chinese use hibiscus flower juice as an ingredient in black dye for their hair and eyebrows. It is also used by some as a form of natural food colouring.
- A range of possible colors can be produced by Chinese Hibiscus including brown, gray, yellow and lavender.
- The flowers of Hibiscus rosa-sinensis have been used in traditional fabric dyeing.
- Common mordants used to fix the color to the fabric when dyeing with this plant include tin, chrome or aluminum.

Dye Recipe with **dried**

Hibiscus flowers

3,5 L of water
150 g of mordanted wool
130 g of dried hibiscus flowers

Boil the water in a large stainless pot
Add the hibiscus petals and let it simmer for 1 hour
Strain off the flowers
Add wool (temp. of wool should be similar to the pot water before adding it)
Let simmer the wool in water with dye 45 min
rinse and dry

Note:
www.pioneerthinking.com/naturaldyes.html
if interested, this is a link in which you will find a listing of plant material available for dyes.

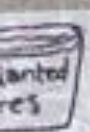
Stuff You'll need

SUMAC

MATERIAL RATIOS
★ adjust depending on quantities ★
WOOL = 1 POUND
SUMAC FRUIT = 2 POUNDS
WATER 5 LITRES

PROCEDURE
1) Mordant wool (alum + cream of tartar solution)
2) Soak sumac fruits overnight in cold water.
3) simmer plant material in water for 1 hour.
★ use same water that fruits have been soaked in
4) Filter liquid (to obtain brown add ¼ tsp of sodium sulfate
5) Immerse wool in filtred liquid, simmer for 1 hour
★ Ensure wool is slowly heated up to same temp. as dye bath to prevent felting.
6) Cool down and rinse

SUMAC MAP
HTTP://maps.google.ca/maps?hl=en&tab=wl



TURMERIC

Turmeric has been used for over 2500 years in India, where it was most likely first used as a dye

It is known as golden spice of India!

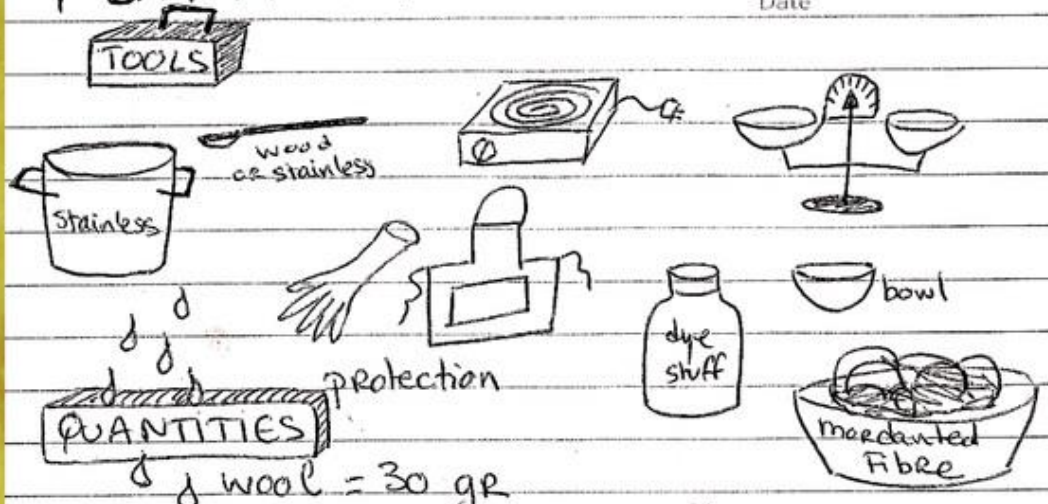
A tropical plant of ginger family,
It looks much like ginger
and turns fabric into a lovely orange-yellow shade.

90% of global production of Turmeric is in India.

TURMERIC

Date

TOOLS



QUANTITIES

wool = 30 gr
turmeric powder = 1 1/2 tsp
water

INSTRUCTIONS

1- mix turmeric powder with a small amount of warm water to make a paste
add more water + stir well + add to dye pot with the rest of water (cold)
2- Add the wet soaked fibre + heat slowly to just below simmer
3- color change will begin after around 2 min of simmer - wait 10 min for bright yellow
4- keep stirring + watching for up to 1/2 hour
[you can add salt + vinegar to try protect the color - it often fades quicker than other dyes when exposed to soap + sunlight]
5- Rinse + dry

Produced in KELLY THOMPSON'S FIBRES 340/480A/2010 at Concordia University, by JOHANNA AUTIN, KELSEY WILSON, EMILY MCINTYRE, BENITA WHYTE, SANDRA CHIRICO, MARIE CLAUDE DESILETS, LEA BAUDHUIN, ABBY HUTCHISON, KATHERINE EARLE, COURTENAY MAYES, JANNA VALLEE, KRISTY BOISVERT, MAGGY FLYNN, STUART PEARCE, MARIE-LAURENCE BLOUIN-BEAUDOIN, FEN PRIOR-DELAHANTY.